Our Soldiere Finally Obliged to Retire

Arrival of Re-enforcements and Pursuit of the Enemy.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune

Washington, Friday, Dec. 18, 1863. Your correspondent T. C. G. furnishes the following account of last night's raid on the Orange and Rexandria Railroad:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. EFFICIALLY, Dec. 18, 1863.

A body of Stuart's cavalry, reported 1,000 strong.

made a descent at eight o'clock on Thursday night no details of the affair; upon Co. I of 155th New-York Regiment, stationed at longsters, three miles west of Fabrian Station, slightly tents belonging to the company.

Under the circumstances, the attack was pected, but nevertheless the guard made a gullant de-On being charged upon by the enemy, they vices, withdrew behind their encomponent, pouring in rem to hastily retire, after a visit of fiftee minutes.

Two women, the wives of officers, were in camp dur ing the attack. Except that they were stripped of their jewelry, they were anmolested by the raiders. The Rebels, who had wagons and ambulances with them, after a fetile attempt to burn the bridges in the vicinity, decamped, takide all but one of their dead and wounded

The women affirm that six or seven ambulances were loaded with the dead and wounded at least. The woonded Rebel left in our hands died this morning. Our cavalry were sent in pursuit at daybreak this

uence of the heavy rains, which did slight damage to the railroad bridge at Broad Run, near Bristow Station, the trains Beaving Brandy Station yester morning did not reach Alexandria until to-night. The road is now in good running order.

Last Sunday as Col. Harding of the 12th Pennsylwere riding along the railroad near Catlett's Station,

since had it amputated above the elbow. Lieut. Colonel high tides and storms had washed away about eight Gustin was shot through the hand, but Colonel Dane feet of the beach of Morris and Folly Islands. escaped unburt. Scarcely a day passes without the occurrence of some petty depredation by Rebel guerillas along the line of the railroad.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18, 1863. The Star has the following account of an estempted raid upon the Orange and Alexandria rail- ment ensued for several hours,

enartors of this Department from General Corcoran, together with iron, came down with the tide. at Sangster's Station, in the midst of the terrible storm cavairy about 1,000 strong, under command of the ously damaged. Rebel Gen. Rosser, which left Fredericksburg on There is no of Wednesday night last on this raid. Contrary to their expectations, the company on railroad guard duty there ng bester the Rebels off four times before being flanked and having all their tents burned by a portion of the enemy who go in their rear. The company was then forced to retire with a less of but two men wounded and one taken prisoner.

"The Rebels then attempted to burn the bridge over Run, but took to a stampede before succeeding in doing to it any damage to speak of, us it was repaired

On moving off the Rebels sent back to Fredericks burg three ambulance loads of their wounded, and left | Three one prisoner in our hands. They left in the direction of

New-York & Tribune.

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE FIGHT IN WEST VIRGINAA.

THE REBELS UNDER ECHOLS AOUTED.

A Number Killed. Wounded, and Captured.

GEN. DUFFIE PURSUING THE ROUTED ENEMY.

The following official dispatch gives some particulars of the engagement near Lewisburg, referred to in our extracts from Richmond papers yesterday. The Rebels said Gen. Echols had been obliged to fall back by a superior force of Union troops, but they had

CUMBERLAND, Dec. 16, 1863. urs, three miles west of Fairfax Station, slightly "Gov. A. I. Bornway: Gen. Scammon attacked gen man, cupturing four and burning the Gen. Echols at Lewisburg, on Saturday, the 12th, routing him effectually, killing and wounding quite a num ber of the enemy, and capturing many prisoners.

"Gon. Duffic was pursuing the enemy at last ad " B. F. KELLY, Brigadier-General."

Capture of Rebel Cavalry near Upperville. HEADQUARTURE UNITED STATES FORCES, & WEST VINGINIA, Dec. 18, 1063.

Gen. Kelly to-night received a dispatch from Gen. Sullivan, announcing the capture of Col. Carter of the 1st Virginia Cavalry and a number of other prison ers, by a force of the 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry sent out onnoissance in Loudon County and toward Upperville. Near the latter place they captured this party. The news of Union movements continues highly fa-

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The Loss of Lives by the Wechnwhen Capture of a Prize-The Storms washed Away the Rebel Obstructions in the Harbor.

The steamship Arago, Capt. Gadsden, arrived on Friday morning from Port Royal, with dates to 3 p. m. Reserves, Lieut. Col. Gustin of the same regi- Tuesday from Charleston Bar. Among her passenger ent, and Lieut, Col. Dave of the 5th Pennsylvania are Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster and a portion of his staff. The Arago brings further details of the loss of the Weewere fired upon by seven guerrillas secreted in the hawken, from which it appears that 31 persons lost their Col. Harding received a wound through the arm and taken. The bombardment goes slowly on. The late The following is from the correspondent of The Balti

CHARLESTON, Dec, 13, 1863. Gen Gillmore again shelled Charleston on Thursday night, throwing a number of shells into different parts of the city, and it is believed doing much damage. All the Rebel batteries opened, and a heavy bombard-

storm is washing away the Robel obstructions We learn through dispatches received at the head- and yesterday a large number of heavy timbers, bolted

They were secured and towed in shore by our tugs. The amount of timber that came down is so large then raging, were attacked by a body of Stuart's Rebel that it is believed that the obstructions must be seri

There is no other news of importance.

structions Washing Ashore Shelling of Charleston-The Steamer Planter Still With Us-Discovery of a Brass Twelve-Pounder.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Dec. 14, 1861. monitor Weehawken, Capt. Colhoun,

Rebel battery in Secessionville. None of the shots do any damage. Persons stand upon the deck of the vessel smoking as unconcernedly as an excursion party would do not the ith of July.

The storm that has been visiting us for the past few days is over. To-day the weather is like Spring. Often before I think I date my letters June or July. The coldest time we have is about 4 o'clock a. m. Then the mercury is not low, but we are cold because of the great change that has taken place since non of the previous day.

Drc. 15.—Saturday morning, while the tide was receding, one of the privates of the 3d R. I. Battery discovered from Fort Putnam, on the bench, what he thought night be a brass field-piece. He asked and obtained permission to go and see. So ha armed himself with a spade. A few minutes soon revealed to the thought might be a brass field-piece. He armed himobtained permission to go and see. So he armed himself with a spade. A few minutes soon revealed to the
delighted soldier a beautiful brass 12-pounder. Twelve
men were immediately detailed to carry it into the fort,
which was done successfully under a brisk fire from
Moultrie. As soon as it was in the fort it was mounted
accord position, ready at a moment's notice to be which was done successfully under a brisk fire from Moultrie. As soon as it was in the fort it was mounted in a good position, ready at a moment'a notice to be used against its old friends. The spade, in the course of the day, brought to the surface 500 rounds of solid shot, that just suited the cabber of the piece. It is thought that the Rebela, before evamating Gregg, buried a quantity of ammunition of all sorts. A few days will decide the matter. The Rhode Island 3d thinks "spades are trumps" in this case at least.

The storm and high tides have had the effect of washing away some of Admiral Pahlgren's greatest enemies. Morris Island for a mile is lined on the beach with immense logs, 30 feet long and 18 inches thick, fastened together by means of very strong bands of iron. No traces can be discovered where torpedoes have been fastened. Now, if ever, is the time for the Admiral to make the attempt to go into Charleston. If not, let bim retire to his "led of down."

N. B. F.

On motion of Mr. Hall (Un., N. H.) Mr. Foot took the chair, the Vice President being absent. ASKED TO BE EXCUSED.

Mr. Handing (Un., Oregon) introduced a bill authorizing the President to negotiste treaties with certain bands of Indians of Oregon.

THE BOUNTY LAW.

Mr. Wilson (Un., Mass.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with amendments, the Bounty law; also the bill amendatory of the Errollment act, with amendments, one of them repealing the \$300 commutation, and as to that he had very serious doubts. Mr. Dixon (Un., Conn.) offered an amendment error in the Bounty law; also the bill amendment were ordered to be printed.

The amendments were ordered to be printed.

The new OATH.

THE NEW OATH.

Senate then proceeded to the consideration of amore's, (Union, Mass.), resolution as follows: i.e.d. That the following be added to the rules of the The cash or affirmation prescribed by the act of Con-July 2, 1962, to be taken and substribed before enter

he Senate may take and substrike it in the office of the Serre hay.

Mr. SAULEBRURY (Dem., Del.), said his colleague (Bayard) was the only person to be affected by the rule proposed. He thought his colleague (Bayard) had the right to ask that there be a judical decision by this body, whether the oath prescribed by Congress was in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. With the view of having the question solemnity decision with the offigred a resolution, as a substitute for Mr. Summer's proposition, to instruct the Committee on the Judicial added by the Senate itself at an early period of its history included within the provisions of the art prescribing the cast of office, passed, July 18, 1802, and to impure whether Senators and Representatives are included within the provisions of the art prescribing the cast of office, passed, July 18, 1802, and to impure whether the said act is in accordance or conflict with whether the said act is in accordance or conflict with the Constitution, Mr. Saulebruy did not fropose to on the Constitution, and is stime, but he might say it the Constitution, and is stime, but he might say it the Constitution, and is accordance or conflict with the constitution, and is accordance or conflict with the provisions of the art prescribing the case of Mr. Bunnt.

Mr. Saulebruy (Dem., Del.) explained. Hogdesired the entire subject to be referred.

d the fight to say they never should, with mis consent, have easts in this body. He would require Senators to be take the prescribed oath that they had not been engaged in Rebellion, and, if they committed perjury, he would so coviet them under the statute.

Mr. SUMBR said the question was whether the rule proposed should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The reasons assigned for the proposed to carry out was unconstitutional, and, assuming it to be constitutional, whether it was applicable to Senators. He doubted whether there was a single Senator who needed light on this subject, or any one having a particle of doubt. He knew some Senator intomat and applicable; while others entertained a different opinion. Of what use would it be to refer the question to the Committee on the Judiciary. Every Senator was as competent to decide now as after the Committee should report. If this rule was not perfectly simple, then there might be occasion for reference to remove doubt. Senators could not forget that the bill was amply discussed at a former session. There had not been an objection, started to-day that was not then answered, and in face of these objections the oath was first taken by the Chair, and by him administered to the Senators. Every minute the Senate delayed in doubts on this question was injurious to the best inter-ests of the country. It belonged to the Senate to set an example of patriotism by taking the eath without

e a report of the entire subject, the entire subject id have to be gone over anew. If they wanted to r the rule, they must reject the substitute. But he id not see any good result in referring the rule. By

While the latter were in Richmond the Rebel offithe city. They report that they found our prisoners quite comfortable and well fed, though they were partly arnished from the provisions sent from the loyal States.

Capt. Anderson of the 19th Iowa Regiment, and a FIGHTING AT BLAIR'S CROSS BOADS. lieutenant made their escape from one of the Richmoud prisons, and arrived here to-day from Yorktown,

The Baltimore American Relief Fund.

They will leave for Washington to-night.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 18, 1863. Two Union prisoners, Capt. N. T. Anderson of the 51st Indians, and Lient. J. T. Skelton of the 17th Iowa, who escaped from Libby Prison a week ago, eached here this morning by the Fortress Monroe boat. They traveled night and day through the woods, down the Peninsula, directing their course by means of s small pocket compass.

They visited The Baltemore American Office, and in direction of Big Creek Gap.

Fighting is in progress at Blair's Cross-Roads.

Fighting is in progress at Blair's Cross-Roads.

CINCINNAU, Friday, Dec. 28, 1863. behalf of their late companions in prison, desired to express their grateful thanks for the timely relief sent to hem through the instrumentality of The Baltimor,

They represent that while the supplies furnished by the Rebel authorities were of very poor quality, and very meager, still it was the best they had to give.

Apart from this, the conduct of the Rebel officers and guards had been generally kind, though there may have the train, 40 car loads of ammenition and two locome-

been individual cases of barsh and cruel treatment. So far, however, as their own experience goes, they-feel it due to say that there has been much exaggeration in the statements in regard to the treatment of the pris

The supplies of food sent from here and from the North were most timely, and doubtless there would have been intensely more suffering but for such relief.

The condition of our prisoners on Belle Island these fficers say is doubtless far worse than those in Libby At least 1,500 of our poor fellows there are without shelter of any kind, and most of the tents are so worn and threadbare as to afford but little protection. Thus they are exposed to the cold winds and wet sands, and must suffer intensely, apart from the scarcity of pro-

Movements of Gen. Burnside.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 18, 1863. Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside is expected

The County Recruiting Office.

The County Recruiting Office is situated on Broadway, opposite the Park. A large flag waves from a pole that leans over the sidewalk, and tall men run the risk of having their hats swept off by the atars and stripes, as they float in the free wind, suggesting that soldiers are wanted. A short flight of stairs leads to a harrow room, which runs the entire denth of the head. stripes, as they float in the free wind, saggesting that soldiers are wanted. A short flight of stairs leads to a narrow room, which rans the entire depth of the building. The left side is flanked with tables, at which a score of clerks scribble from morning until evening. At the entrance are two or three sharp-eyed policemen, who watch the pickpockets, in constant attendance; half a dozen soldiers of the invalid corps who guard the recruits after they are sworn in, runners with their men waiting for their turn, and here and there a women waiting for their turn, and here and there a wo man whose husband or son has enlisted. A curtain falls on the right side of the room. Behind it the volunteers are stripped and examined by the surgeons. Supervisor Blunt and his corps of clerks and other assistants with a plain table in front. At one end of

partment we sat down behind the barricade and witnessed for upward of an hour the process of paying

white man, a merchant, who came with him from Chatham Four Corners. Mr. Blunt told the black man that the money belonged to him (the negro), and he could do he took back his money and gave the white man half of it, receiving a due-bill in return for it. Sald due-bill was left in the hands of Mr. Blunt for safe keeping. A

many the standard short of the standard shor

THE WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Attack by Longstreet's upon

OUR FORCES DRIVEN BACK TO TAZEWELL.

Loss of 22 Loads Quartermaster's Stores

eers showed them through all the prisons in and about Union Citizens Plying from Knowville.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1863. A portion of Gen, Longstreet's army made a ent from Rogersville on Monday, and engaged the

It is since reported that the Rebels captured twentye two loads of quartermasters' stores,

Gen. Wilcox's forces have fallen back to Taxewell, and are fortifying.

A later dispatch, of the same day, says that the Union citizens are leaving Knoxville, and going in the

The Commercial of this city has a special dis-

patch from Chattanooga, which says: "During the murch of our troops from Chaitageoga against Longstreet at Knozville, Granger's corpe got in advance of Longstreet's ammunition train, while Howard's corps was in the rear. There being no escape for tives were run into the river at London

"A portion of the force sent to Knozville bes returned to Chattanooga.
"The situation of affairs at Chattanooga is unchanged.

"The army will soon be in their Winter quarters. The Rebel Works in Front of Knexvale

How they Buried their Dead-Numbers of their Wounded Found in Houses -Longstreet Obliged to Destroy A munition and Stores.

From Our Special Correspondent.
KNOXVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1863. An inspection of the Rebel lines just about doned by them, reveals a very extensive system, out not a very perfect description, of rifle-pits, forts not a very perfect description. In some prominent positions they had doubte lines. In some prominent positions they had doubte lines. In their principal fort, there were embracates for eight guns. It is evident that they feared an attack from us. Their chief idea was to carry Fort Sanders, as the approach here afforded a cover of woods and other protection until within a hundred yards of the

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Attack ou a Steamboat by Guerrillas - Order Concerning Cotton by Gen. Buriburs -Memphis Cotton Market. * Camo, Friday, Dec. 18, 1863

The steamer Julia, which just arrived from ow Orleans, reports that the Brazil was fired into cirw Rodney on the 11th. Three women and one man ere killed and several wounded.

The Julia reports that the steamer Tecumsel was The Julia brought 250 passengers and 212 barrels of

sugar for St Louis. Five hundred and fifty stregglers, deserters, and re eruits were sent to Memphis and Louisville to-day

The steamer St. Patrick, from Memphis 14th, has arrived. Gen. Hurlburt had issued a special order to the effect that guards be established on three designated roads

leading into the city. Cotton will be admitted on the roads, but none other than officers in charge of pickets will make memoran dum of the name of the owner, consignor and consignee, mark the number of bales, and report the same daily to